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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/626,245	07/24/2003	Robert A. Nail	123402.00002 1006	
7590 09/07/2006 Michael G. Cameron Jackson Walker LLP. Suite 600 2435 North Central Expressway Richardson, TX 75080			EXAMINER HOMAYOUNMEHR, FARID	
			2132	
			DATE MAILED: 09/07/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/626,245	NAIL, ROBERT A.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Farid Homayounmehr	2132
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	I. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/24/2 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☑ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☑ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 24 July 2003 is/are: a) ☐ Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	☑ accepted or b)☐ objected to be drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See to lon is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•	
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive i (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/20/2003</u>. 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-20 have been examined.

Information Disclosure Statement PTO-1449

1. Information Disclosure statement submitted by the applicant on 8/20/2003 has been considered. Please see attached PTO-1449.

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1 and 11 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 1, the word "by" makes the claim hard to interpret.

In claim 11, the word "is" makes the claim hard to interpret.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 1, 5 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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4.1. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the trusted registration process" in line 14. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. a "trusted registration procedure" is defined in two different parts of claims 1.

4.2. Claim 1 recites the term "factually" and claims 5 and 8 recite the term "client level". "factually" and "client level" are undefined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Boyle (US Patent No. 5'940'591, dated August 17, 1999).
- 6.1. As per claim 1, Boyle is directed to a trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol (col. 2 line 44 to 63), comprising; establishing one or a plurality of trusted participants a participant who desires to initiate and send or receive a trusted communication (items M or S in Fig. 2 and associated text); establishing one or a plurality of trusted representatives to act on behalf of the trusted participants (SNIUs as for example depicted in Fig 2 and associated text, also described in col. 2 line 63 to col.
- 3, line 26); performing a trusted registration procedure to create registry information and

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to establish a trusted relationships between trusted participants and trusted representatives (Col. 7 line 57 to col. 8 line 5 shows the Dialog Manager validates a user request based on user access list. This shows a prior registration between the user and SNIU to establish the list. Also validation of user data, performed by SNIU, requires registration and trust establishment); performing a trusted registration procedure to establish a trusted relationship among trusted representatives (Col. 8 lines 5 to 17 describes how SNIUs validate one another, therefore showing trust establishment); creating an identification card correlating to each of the trusted participants and each of the trusted representatives, during the trusted registration process (col. 10 line 27 to 32 describes delivery of the user data to SNIU for evaluation, indicating the set of user data required for user authentication was configured prior to actual transmission of user data); factually identifying a trusted participant as a sending participant through the sender identification card sent to a sender trusted representative, which is the trusted representative of the sending participant (col. 10 line 27 to 38); factually identifying a trusted participant as a receiving participant through the registry information of the receiving participant or the receiver trusted representative, which is the trusted representative of the receiving participant (column 10 lines 39-44); presenting the sender identification card to the sender trusted representative prior to or during a data transmission (Col. 10 line 27-38); authenticating the sending participant by examining and confirming the sender identification card (Col. 10 line 27-38. Note that per col. 5 line 29-35, and claim 31, authentication is one of the services provided by the SNIUs); replacing the sender identification card with a sender trusted representative

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identification card, if authenticated (col. 10 lines 39-65 describes how an association is setup between two SNIUs using exchanged certificates, which function as an ID card exchanged between the two SNIUs at the two ends of the association) and; applying rules and policies to determine how to process transmission request coming from a nontrusted or unauthenticated participant (col. 6 line 65 to col. 7 line 8); blocking the transmission or processing the transmission without presenting the sender trusted representative identification card if sending participant is not authenticated (col. 10 lines 35-36); authenticating the receiving participant, if not authenticated, by either blocking the transmission or processing the transmission without presenting the sender trusted representative identification card, pursuant to certain rules and policies (each SNIU performs authentication of the hosts it is representing for purposes of sending and receiving data. See col. 4 line 45-47, confirming the receiver must be authenticated to prevent data to reach a host it is not meant for); processing the data transmission with or without a sender trusted representative identification card (col. 4 10 line 27 to col. 11 line 18 describes the processing of data transmission. If it is discovered at any point that the authentication or validation fails, the session is not established, but the data is processed); if a receiving participant of a data transmission is not an trusted participant, delivering the data to the recipient in its original format (when the receiving participant is not trusted, no association is created between communicating hosts. Col. 3 line 5 to 9 indicates that when the trust is not necessary, the two hosts will continue based on the underlying security protocols, which will deliver data between hosts with no certification of trust); if a receiving participant is a trusted participant and is under the same trusted

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representative as the sending participant, presenting the sender trusted representative identification card to the receiving participant; if the receiving participant is a trusted participant and is under a different trusted representative, presenting the sender trusted representative identification card to the receiver trusted representative; upon receipt, replacing the sender trusted representative identification card with the receiver trusted representative identification card (Fig. 2 and associated text describes communication intra each network type (the case where the sending and receiving participants have the same trusted representative) and communication between hosts in two different network types (case where the sending and receiving participants have two separate representatives). When participates belonging to the same network type, the exchanged certificates are from the same SNIU, and when participants are in two different network types, the certificates are from different SNIUs); acknowledging a data transmission by the receiving participant or receiver trusted representative end of a communication link by the receiving participant or receiver trusted representative (col. 7 line 58 to col. 8 line 5 indicates acknowledgement of data transmission as one of the functions of SNIUs); processing the data transmission; confirming the presence of the receiver trusted representative digital certificate in the transmitted data (col. 10 line 65 to col. 11 line 18); and confirmation comprising evidence that the data transmission is coming from a trusted entity (col. 10 line 65 to col. 11 line 18).

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6.2. As per claim 2, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 1, further comprising a multi-way communication during

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which the sending participant(s) and the receiving participant(s) switch roles during the communication depending upon whether the participant is initiating a data transmission or receiving a data transmission (As shown in Fig. 4A and associated text, the User Interface has Duplex and multicast ports, indicating that Boyle's system is clearly a two way communication system).

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- 6.3. As per claim 3, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 2, further comprising being implemented using computer hardware and software (Fig. 5A is one example showing computers, including software and hardware, are used to implement Boyles system. See also col. 11 line 18-50)).
- 6.4. As per claim 4, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 3, wherein: the sending participant is a software application or an end-user client; the receiving participant is a software application or an end-user client; the sending trusted representative is a software component consisting of a set of rules and policy constructs; the processing logics of the enterprise controlling the sending participant; and the receiver trusted representative is a software component consisting of a set of rules and policy constructs; and the processing logics of the enterprise controlling the receiving participant (col. 2 line 42 to col. 3 line 40 and col. 5 line 18 to col. 8 line 37).

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6.5. As per claim 5, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 4, wherein: actions of the receiving participant and

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sending participant are initiated at a client level; and actions of the receiver trusted

representative and sender trusted representative are initiated at a server level (col. 11

line 18 to 21 shows SNIU is implemented as a server. Fig. 1 shows users (clients)

connected to the network via SNIUs initiate the communication as participants).

6.6. As per claim 6, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 5, wherein the sending participant and the receiving

participant are communicating over a computer network (Fig. 1).

6.7. As per claim 7, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission

process and protocol of claim 3, wherein: the sending participant is an individual acting

through a software interface; the receiving participant is an individual acting through a

software interface; the sending trusted representative is software component consisting

of a set of rules and policy constructs and the processing logics of the sending

participant's enterprise; and the receiver trusted representative is a software component

consisting of a set of rules and policy constructs and the processing logics of the

receiving participant's enterprise (col. 2 line 42 to col. 3 line 40 and col. 5 line 18 to col.

8 line 37).

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6.8. As per claim 8, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 7, wherein: actions of the receiving participant and sending participant are initiated at a client level; and actions of the receiver trusted representative and sender trusted representative are initiated at a server level (col. 11 line 18 to 21 shows SNIU is implemented as a server. Fig. 1 shows users (clients)

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6.9. As per claim 9, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 8, wherein the sending participant and the receiving participant are communicating over a computer network (Fig. 1).

connected to the network via SNIUs initiate the communication as participants).

6.10. As per claim 10, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 1, wherein the trusted registration process to establish a trusted relationship between a participant and a trusted representative and between a trusted representative and another trusted representative is implemented using an intelligent client services software module resident on a participant PC and a TREM resident on an enterprise server (As defined by the specifications, TREM refers to the Trusted Remote Engine Manager software module, which comprises servers and services that perform the identification, registration, generation of identification card, inspection and validation services, as well as rules and policies enforcement and security auditing services, which are all performed by SNIUs as described above. The

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software performing actions requested by clients are apparently intelligent to handle the communication with SNIUs).

As per claim 11, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 10, wherein: a registration server creates the registrant identification card, be it a individual participant or a remote trusted representative; the identification card comprises a set of structured information that is presented on a request for exchange or access; a configuration file is used for model definitions, which includes attribute definitions for the sending trusted representative and receiver trusted representative to compare to the sender identification card and receiver identification card; a data storage location for the sending trusted representative and receiver trusted representative to compare to the sender identification card and receiver identification card; the data storage location to store the trusted registry information; the registration server to authenticate incoming registry requests and to dictate the model; a security server to approve participant requests; and the intelligent client service allowing for dynamic data entry and trusted exchange for secured registration (as indicated in col. 10, lines 37 to 55, the association manager uses certificates to identify and authenticate the sender and the receiver. A certificate is a set of structured information, exchanged between the two communicating parties for positive identification. Configuration files determining the elements required for certificate and information exchange is wellknown in the art. As the system is implemented on a computer system, it must have storage to save the processing data, including configuration files, registration and

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identification data. The registration, security and a system to perform client services are also included in Boyle's system as described above).

- 6.12. As per claim 12, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 1, wherein the trusted registration process further comprising: creating a sender identification card correlating to the sending participant during the trusted registration process using an sender intelligent client services software module; and creating a receiver identification card correlating to the receiver participant during the trusted registration process using an receiver intelligent client services software module (see responses to claims 1 and 11).
- 6.13. As per claim 13, Boyle is directed to the trusted collaboration data transmission process and protocol of claim 12, wherein the sender identification card correlating to the sending participant is secured using a pass-phrase (col. 7 lines 37-50 shows a password is in one of the user access setting parameters).
- 6.14. Claims 14 to 29 are substantially the same as claims 1-13 above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farid Homayounmehr whose telephone number is 571

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272 3739. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 hrs Mon-Fri, off Monday

biweekly.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571) 272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Farid Homayounmehr

Examiner

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